

# THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

TERMS—\$1.50 in advance, \$2.00 at the end.

"Where Liberty Dwells there is my Country."—Cicero.

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BY MITCHENER & MATHEWS.

New Philadelphia, October 2, 1844.

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From the Boston Daily Times.

## HURRAH FOR MAINE.

Horrah! horrah! horrah for Maine!  
List to the thriller cry  
That from her everlasting hills  
Comes fraught with victory  
A thousand cheers for glorious Maine!  
A thousand guns to tell  
How nobly she has fought the fight,  
Aye—and has won it well!

As sweep her foaming waters  
From hill to vale below;  
As sweep her noble rivers on  
Resistless in their flow;  
As strike her mountain thunder bolts  
With paralyzing blow,  
So have her democratic sons  
Descended on the foe.

From height to height the signal light,  
The glorious tale shall speed,  
'Twill every eye against the sky  
Its fiery joy shall read—  
And our shouts shall carry terror thro'  
The Federal array—  
For as Maine has won the battle  
Will the Union win the day.

From the Holmes County Farmer.

## OH YES, PAY THE TRAITOR!

Col. Mathews, our present representative in Congress, has sent us the following copy of the Report made by the whigs in the Senate, for the payment of old Traitor Hull's salary, including the very time he was surrendering the city of Detroit, and the gallant army under his command, into the power of the British! This same committee reported against paying back to Jackson the \$1,000 fine illegally imposed upon him for gallantly defending New Orleans!

The officers of the Treasury Department had very properly refused to pay the salary to Hull, after he had betrayed his trust, and sold himself to the enemy, but the whigs came forward and contend that the officers of the Treasury have ERRED; and they have reported and voted for its payment at this late day. But thanks to Mr. Preston of S. C., a more honest whig, the odious Bill was laid on the table, there to sleep until the Tories get into power.

Some of the Whigs have denied that any such Report was ever made to Congress—but here it is, just as it was introduced by Mr. Clayton, the whig Senator from Delaware. The others on the Committee were, Barrien, of Georgia, Kerr, of Maryland, and Prentiss, every one whigs. And all who voted for it, were whigs. Here is the Report:

In Senate of United States, March 8, 1843.

Mr. Clayton submitted the following

### REPORT:

"The committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the petition of Nancy B. Hickman, the daughter and principal legatee of William Hull deceased."

"That William Hull was duly appointed and commissioned Governor of Michigan Territory on the 1st day of March 1811, for the term of three years, by James Madison President of the United States, at an annual salary, by law, of \$2,000; that he held that office until the 29th day of October 1813, when his successor LEWIS CASS was appointed; and that upon an application at the Treasury Department for payment of his salary, it was paid to him only to the 1st of February, 1813, and not to the 29th October in that year, when he was removed from office, on the ground that he was arrested as a military officer on the said 1st day of February, 1813. The committee are of opinion that so long as William Hull was permitted to remain in the office of Governor, and to discharge its duties, he had a perfect right to the salary attached by the law to the office; and there were no means of terminating the office. And this could only be affected by removal, by resignation or by death, and as neither of these events occurred until the 19th of October 1813, the salary attached by law to the office did not, and could not, terminate sooner. The arrest of William Hull as a military officer had no connection with his civil office of Governor, and did not affect it. The arrest of a military officer is a mere ceremonial, and does not usually affect the personal liberty of the man. Hull, notwithstanding his arrest, was permitted to hold his office of Governor, and his right to receive the salary continued as long as he was permitted to hold office. The one could only cease with the other. To terminate the salary, there should have been a removal from office—this was in the power of the President at any time, but it was not done until the 29th of October, 1813, and that time Hull had a clear right to the salary."

"Believing that the officers of the treasury Department have erred the Committee report a bill for the petitioner."

I certify the foregoing to be a full, and true copy.

JAS. MATHEWS.

Coshocton, Sept. 4th 1844.

## THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—SOME OF THEIR DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate, is in favor of a Tariff system having such protective provisions as shall extend a "U" favor to the pursuits of the manufacturer, the mariner, the agriculturist, the mechanic, and the laborer.

Mr. Clay, the Federal Whig candidate is in favor of the first of these only, exclusive of all the others. Mr. Polk is in favor of extending the protecting arm of our Government over suffering and depressed Texas, and thereby preventing England from planting her forces on our Southern, as he has on our Eastern, Northern and Western borders. Mr. Clay is in favor of rejecting this fair and beautiful territory, embracing from three to four hundred thousand square miles of the most productive land in the world, and permitting England to claim her as her own, thereby endangering the tranquility and prosperity of the American nation. These differences of opinion do actually exist, and each one only that the policy of Mr. Polk is the only policy that can advance the interests of the country and improve her commercial and agricultural relations.—N. Y. Tribune.

## APING EUROPE!

The federalists in 1840 made a great ado because, when advocating the Sub-Treasury law, Van Buren made the casual remark that the measure was not new and untried, as many of the most prosperous nations of the earth, got along without a National Bank, as a fiscal agent. But now, we find Henry Clay advocating a National Bank because ENGLAND has one—because the most despotic and tyrannizing nations in the world have them! Hear what Clay has says in his Raleigh speech:

"The necessity for a national institution does not result merely from the existence of local institutions, but it arises from the fact that all the great commercial nations of the world have their banks. ENGLAND, France, Austria, Russia, Holland, and all the GREAT powers of EUROPE have their National Banks."

Well, here is the great leader of the British Whig party, advocating a National Bank because VICTORIA has one, the EMPEROR of Austria, and all the other TYRANTS have them! And if Clay gets into power he'll want a CROWN and a THRONE, because the AUTOCRAT of Russia has them!—England has both a Bank and a Tariff, and she has her STARVING MILLIONS, and her purse-proud, pampered Lords and Dukes, who ride rough-shod over the necks of an oppressed people! Ah, yes—we must tax and oppress our people, because England does the same to hers! We must have a Bank to FEE our Nobility—our Clay's Websters, Ewings, &c., because the Aristocracy of Europe are kept up in that way!—Most certainly! "If we cannot have BLACK slaves we must have WHITE ones!" is the rallying cry of Federalism! But the Democracy are aroused—they have seen these monstrous schemes from afar, & they are now rallying from town and city, from mountain and glen, in the south, east and west, north and every where, to put down the British party in America! They WILL conquer—Clay is a doomed man—and he may as well now get down, like Belshazzar, and eat grass—for the hand writing is on the wall!

## WHO IS THE ARISTOCRACY?

The whig party desire the establishment of a United States Bank, a Protective tariff, and a Distribution of the Surplus Public Funds arising from the latter acts. Is not the tendency of wealth to aristocracy and does not a mammoth bank tend only to make the rich richer? Is not the effect of a Protective Tariff, only to blot the monopolist and make him the tyrant of the poor laborer and dependent? Will not the effect of the Distribution act be only to afford the speculator the opportunity to riot upon and plunder the property of honest citizens? Who then is the friend of the Aristocracy? Truly we believe truly he who takes sides with the whig cause.—Then contrast the measures of the whigs with those of the Democratic Republicans of the country—oh! indeed, those of those of the latter contrast most beautifully with those of the former. The Democracy contending for equality, justice, universal liberty and the world over. Choose ye then wisely, & with a free conscience you can say you have done your duty—your duty to yourself, your fellow men, and to your country; to your God and liberty.—O. S. Rep.

## SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF THE WHIGS—LOOK OUT.

We have received several letters, particularly from Warren and Clinton counties, stating that one whig is betting small amounts with a great number of democrats, to deprive them of voting. There is no such law in the State as prevents a man voting because he has bet on the election; and any Judge that would so decide, would subject himself to severe penalties. Democrats! you have yet to guard your rights at every point. If such were the law, half the whigs in this town would be disfranchised! But there is no such law! And no judge dare refuse a vote on that account. Never was federalism more desperate than at present, and you must guard yourselves accordingly.

P. S.—The Cincinnati Gazette, we see, charges the democrats with betting one against many whigs, but does not say that it does not deprive the latter of their right to vote. The Gazette meant to back its friends in their attempt at fraud, for it knows better. There is no such law.—Statesman.

## HOW THEY SQUIRM!

The Clay papers who sought to make capital out of Clay's first letter on the Texas question, have been woefully perplexed with his last letter coming out for Annexation. They resort to all sorts of twists and expedients to save their shuffling candidate from the contempt of all single-minded, honest men. The weakest trick is that of the New York Tribune, which, finding it impossible to explain or reconcile the inconsistencies of Clay's last letter, goes back to his letter to Raleigh, N. C., of April 19, 1844, as containing his true opinions on that question. What a palpable attempt to cheat the people! In the South, the whig press makes every attempt to smother Clay's letter to Raleigh, while his latest letter on Texas, is given as a conclusive evidence of his devotion to Annexation. In the same manner his letter to Gore in favor of the present Tariff, is suppressed by the whig papers in the South by his letters to Bronson and Merriweather, wherein he says it ought to be altered and amended. Such are the miserable shuffling whiggery. Can an honest people be swindled out of their suffrages by such rascally schemes? We trust not.—Mercury & Manufacturer.

## WHIG PROTECTION.

This kind of protection says the Hartford Times, is well understood by the farmers. Never has the farmer been so short of a market. His produce he must sell at one half the price he obtained in 1840, while he finds himself compelled to pay an advanced price for cloths, sugars and molasses. Foreign nations will not buy our agricultural products, because we will take nothing that they manufacture or produce in return. Our restrictive laws are destroying our markets, and oppressing the people. Capital is protected at the expense of the labor and industry of the country. This is the result of Whig protection. They do not, as recommended by James K. Polk, protect Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and the Mechanic arts alike but they bestow bounties on one interest to the injury of all others, and by oppressing all others.

The New York Herald, in alluding to the whig going on in New York, says the cry is—"A hundred to say any one that Wright carries the State."

## THE IRRESISTIBLE ENTHUSIASM OF THE DEMOCRACY—NEW YORK STATE SAFE FOR POLK AND DALLAS.

From old Suffolk to Albany the whole people are in a blaze of patriotic excitement. Hickories at every landing—banners bearing the inscription of "Polk and Dallas, Wright and Gardiner" are seen before almost every homestead. On board of the steamboat, "Polk and Dallas" is the theme of conversation. Look at a lumberman coming slowly down the noble Hudson, and you will see "Polk and Dallas" upon a banner streaming with the wind. Pass the tow boats and you will be greeted with loud cheers for Polk and Dallas. Get to Albany and visit the immense canal basin. Take a view of the innumerable canal boats which bear in to and from the West such an immensity of wealth, and see at stem and stern the little banners, "Polk and Dallas forever." Then mix with the hardy boatman with their sunburnt and weather-beaten countenances smiling with the certainty of victory for Polk and Dallas. Grasp them by the hand and draw them near you and you will discover upon their red flannel shirts, covering their manly breasts, the war cry Polk and Dallas. The enthusiasm is unbounded. Nothing in the history of any previous political canvass ever equalled it, and the secret of this, to some, strange enthusiasm is the strong national position which the Democracy of the Union, through their delegates at the Baltimore Convention, now occupy.

Upon the old issues the Democracy had taken their stand. Opposition to a National Bank—to anti-protective tariff, protecting one where it robbed ten, giving to the loom lords of Boston, one and two hundred per cent upon their investment—to an assumption of the State debts—to Distribution—upon all these we say the Democratic party were fully committed. But there is a new element in this canvass, one which has awakened, aroused the masses. When Andrew Jackson first raised his Hibernian arm to crush that corrupt institution which had "purchased men like cattle in the market"—when the hero statesman himself, and alone almost, stood the barrier between the usurpations and frauds of an alarming Bank aristocracy, and the rights of the people—the popular impulse pronounced him right, while trading politicians and schemers for the spoils hesitated in their course. When Martin Van Buren in 1837, with a morality of courage which will be ever remembered, in a time of panic when alarm and hesitancy might have been excusable, recommended his divorce of Banks from Government and the adoption of the Independent Treasury, the honest people approved the policy while many who had assumed the position of leaders hesitated, returning only when the public mind was fully developed, and some made for the "dash pots" to remain so long as there was left any substance upon which to saute. Opposition to the National Bank was a great and righteous movement; mere politicians hesitated while the people advanced to a support of Giff Jackson. Opposition to a union between the general government and the State Banks was a new and equally good and equally righteous—politicians hesitated while the people came to the support of Mr. Van Buren. In both these cases Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren and the people were right—while the presumed leaders were wrong. The new element which the patriotism of the Baltimore Convention has brought into this canvass, we mean, the occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas, has caused the popular feeling to uprise. These two great questions have developed the strong national predilections of the American people, and are carrying us on to a victory such as was never before known. They are the secret of the immense rally—they account for the universal enthusiasm in favor of the Republican candidates.—While the old issues are adhered to, these "interpolated" questions have brought out the national impulse, and marked the Democratic party as the great antagonist of British principles in this country. The popular chord is touched, and those who have regarded themselves as leaders of the Democracy, and have evinced the usual timidity of mere politicians when new questions come up, already perceive that neither individual position nor influence can control the mighty working of a correct and patriotic public sentiment. The occupation of Oregon and the annexation of Texas were regarded by the people as the old man of the Hermitage regards them. Britain would usurp the one and control the other. It is her policy so to do. The people think with Andrew Jackson—"show me," says that venerable and venerated hero and statesman, "what the policy we should pursue." The British is the antagonist of the Republican principle—the opposite of the British policy is the American policy. However commanding the talent, however exalted the position, however great the services performed, no statesman can misdirect the national instinct. If he attempts if he will fail.

The noble, patriotic, national, Democratic conduct of that great convention of great men, the Baltimore Convention, have placed the party upon its proper ground. It stands bold against every measure of Federalism—it stands bold in opposition to British usurpation and intrigue. The result is that the whole country is on fire to confirm at the ballot boxes the election of that Convention, and in no other is the enthusiasm more deep the determination more earnest, the prospects more brilliant and certain, than in the great Empire State for such a triumph as is yet unrecorded on the archives of the Republican Party.

New York Plebeian.

We might as well attempt to number the trees of the forest as to chronicle the number of Democratic Mass Meetings that are being held through the country. We do not take up a paper that is not filled with accounts of tremendous gatherings of the people in favor of Polk and Dallas. We are on the top wave and shall overwhelm Federalism in November. Clear the track when the bell rings!

The coins call Texas the "LOAN STAR!" It is the country they wish loaned to England, so that she can command the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the event of war, cripple American commerce. That "Star" can never be loaned for such a purpose.

A most ferocious contest is raging in Louisville between the male and female glue singers. The Courier is the champion of the politicians, and the Journal takes side with the things in brackets. The waggish boys of the city, encourage the emulous warblers, with cries of go it boots, and go it boots.

## CLAY'S TARIFF VIEWS.

We invite the earnest attention of our readers to the following letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Merriweather, which completely shows his "Southern face" on the subject.

Extract from Mr. Clay to Mr. Merriweather.

ASHLAND, October 2, 1843.

"You are right so far as the record is converted, in your statement THAT I DID NOT VOTE for the tariff in 1816 and 1834; but I support their principles, and have always admitted that I was in favor of them."

"I did not vote for the tariff in 1836, for which however, Mr. Van Buren, Col. Benton, Col. Johnson, Mr. Wright, and others of our present opponents did vote.—And it is remarkable that from that period my exertions in Congress have been directed to the reduction and moderation of the tariffs. Thus in 1837 I supported that tariff which greatly modified and reduced the tariff of 1828, inasmuch that it was supported by reasonable men that it would or ought to satisfy the nullifiers of S. Carolina. The next year 1838, I brought forward the compromise. In 1841 I supported the tariff of that year, which was limited to the free articles."

"I never was in favor of what I regarded as a high tariff. And my present opinion is in perfect coincidence with that of the whole Whig party of the United States, including Georgia, as I understand it. We believe that the revenue from the General Government should be derived from the foreign imports, to the exclusion of direct taxes and the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and that no more revenue should be levied than is necessary to an economical administration of the Government; but that, in levying it, such discriminations ought to be made as will afford moderate and reasonable protection to American interests against the rival and prohibitory policy of foreign power."

"I should have preferred that the Compromise in all its parts (including the home valuation) could have been adhered to. But you well know from what quarter the opposition came to the home valuation, without the incorporation of which in the compromise act that act never could have passed."

"I think the present tariff, in the main, is right, and working much good. There may be excesses or defects in it, of which I have not here the means to judge; and if there be, they ought to be corrected by supplemental legislation."

"I am your friend and obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY.

THE HON. J. A. MERRIWETHER,

## COL. TOD AND THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The following from one of Col. Tod's neighbors, puts the brand of falsehood upon the assertion of the miserable Journal about Col. Tod and the Methodist church. The miscreant who made the charge, professes, we understand, to be a member of a highly respectable church. Did he ever study the commandment which says "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor?"

WARREN Trumbull County O.

MR. MEDARY:

Sir—I have perceived an effort being made in some of the political papers of your city, to prejudice the church, of which I am a member, in this place, against Mr. Tod, by representing him as a scoffer and reviler of religion. Those charge are news, sir, to the people here, and particularly to the friends of Mr. Tod who are attached to the Methodist church; and even the papers opposed to him in politics, in this section of the State, have not, as yet, as I have seen, made or endorsed any such charges against him.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Tod for ten years or more. I am now acting in an official relation to the Methodist church in this place, and do know he has always freely contributed, not only in assisting us to build our house of worship and parsonage, but he has ever been ready and willing, with the true spirit of liberty, which has ever characterized his whole life, to contribute to the salaries and claims of our preachers, and in so doing, has identified himself with the Methodist church in this place.

The charges made against him by his opponents, as above referred to, I have no hesitation in saying, are unfounded and false.

Yours, most respectfully,  
S. L. HUNT.

## REMOVING BRICK HOUSES.

They do this in Boston. A block of two brick houses in Lincoln street, three stories high, was safely and successfully removed the other morning, ten feet and 6 inches from the old foundation to the rear.

The *modus operandi* was this:—Concrete cast iron plates were prepared, the foundation of the wall cut away, and two plates facing each other inserted with cannon balls between them. These plates and balls being placed under all the walls, the whole building resting upon them. Three screws are applied, and the building is rolled upon them any desired distance. These plates, and balls are removed one by one, and the brick replaced and the building left in the original state, without any injury to the structure. It is estimated that this block weighed 700 tons, and was rolled on 120 balls and accomplished, after the plates were set, in about two hours time.—Philad. Times.

## DODGING.

That great British and Whig scheme, for the creation of 200 million National Debt, which was proposed in Congress, by a Maryland whig, Mr. Costilly Johnson, been so unpopular in "little Delaware" that the coon leaders have come out in opposition to it, with the vain hope of saving their party in that State from defeat.

## MISSOURI ELECTION—OFFICIAL RESULT.

We find in the Jefferson Inquirer, the official return of the recent election in this State, which show the following result: Edwards majority over Allen for Governor, 5,651; Young's over Almond, for Lieutenant Governor, 6,637, average majority for the Democratic Congressional ticket, Messrs. Bowlin, Phelps, Price and Reile, 7,023.

"Salt river, too, they say is risin,

To boat up Clay and Pfeifferhyusen."

The Locos go for Polk and Samuel Houston.—N. Y. Courier.

And the whigs go for Clay and Santa Anna.—Chicago Democrat.

## Oregon—Henry Clay and England against it.

Polk and America for it.  
Whether Oregon shall remain ours or be surrendered to Great Britain is one of the questions to be settled in the Presidential election in 1844; for whilst James K. Polk is pledged to retain the whole of this great territory, Henry Clay is also pledged to surrender nearly one-half of it to England. In his letter of April 23, 1844, James K. Polk declared, that "the authority and laws of the United States be established and maintained" "in the Oregon territory, and let the fixed policy of our Government be, not to permit Great Britain, or any other foreign power, to plant a colony or hold dominion over any portion of the people or territory." Here, then, J. K. Polk stands pledged to oppose the surrender of "any portion of the people or Territory of Oregon" & pledged to extend over it "the authority and laws of the United States." The Democratic National Convention of Baltimore, which nominated Mr. Polk for the Presidency, unanimously resolved "that our title to the whole of Oregon Territory is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England, or any other power." On this subject the Whig Convention which nominated Mr. Clay passed no resolution, and expressed no opinion. The votes and speeches, however, of nearly all their leading fields in both House of Congress stand recorded against us on this great question.

How, then, stands the case?

1. Mr. Clay by his own despatch, stands pledged to surrender to England the whole of our territory of Oregon, north of latitude 49, and the free navigation of the Columbia river.

2. Mr. Clay's friends, by the proceeding before quoted, stands pledged, in case of his election, to carry out his views in this respect.

3. Mr. Polk by his letter of the 23d April, 1844, before quoted, stands pledged to the occupancy of the whole of Oregon, and against the surrender of "any portion" of it to "Great Britain or any other foreign power."

4. The Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Polk as their candidate for the Presidency, adopted unanimously the resolution before quoted, in favor of the occupancy of Oregon, and against the surrender of any portion of it.

The issue then, is clearly presented, as a British and American question—Clay and England on the one side Polk and America on the other. Shall the Stars and Stripes of the Union, or the red cross of St. George, wave forever over the Territory of Oregon? Shall a Republic or a Monarchy be established within its limits; and our children, or our children's children, or those of Great Britain, cultivate its soil, supply its markets and control its destiny? The question is momentous and let every freeman reflect that a single vote may decide the issue, now and forever, for or against his country.

## OREGON.

The Whigs, says the Hartford Times, are very careful not to touch the question of taking possession of the Oregon. They would as readily yield out possessions on the Pacific to British arrogance or British gold as they did the large territory of Maine. Give us every foot of American soil that is our own, and we should be glad to see British power and British power expelled from North America. They have too long been permitted to occupy our soil in the West. Mr. Clay once, most improperly, proposed giving up about one-half of that territory to the British, to satisfy the rapacity of that aggressive nation. And the Federal policy would give up that, and more.

## TREATMENT OF THE PATRIOT DORR.

Until within a fortnight the noble and high minded Dorr; was not allowed to see his father, and his almost heart broken mother. Some two weeks ago his father was permitted to see him, but was not allowed to send him a small basket of peaches which he brought with to the prison. Our heart pains at the rudely and cowardly conduct of the Whig ascendancy in Rhode Island. Bear it in mind! Democrats, that Thomas Wilson Dorr occupies a felon's cell for his advocacy of the people's rights, for his advocacy of the doctrine of universal suffrage; and the Whig press gloat over the tyranny exercised upon him!

New York Plebeian.

## DOWN WITH THE TYRANTS AND THEIR MINIONS!

We learn from the Mansfield "Shield" and also from the "Pennant," that at the late Federal Convention held at Mansfield, MORDECAI BARTLEY said that

"GOVERNOR DORR WAS JUST WHERE HE OUGHT TO BE."

Such is the language of a TYRANT and a MONARCHIST. Do the people want such a candidate? "Mordecai's neighbors will remember him, in October next."

Well they will boss.

## AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.

James K. Polk says he is in favor of protecting "agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation."

Henry Clay says "Agriculture needs no protection." Let the people, especially the farmers, remember this important issue, when they come to vote.

"Well Sir," said a hillying whig the other day, to a shrewd son of the Emerald Isle "you don't calculate to vote for Polk this year I hope?" "Yere everlastingly making blunders of that kind," replied Pat; "I do intend to vote for the man, and I'll tell ye, too, ye disappointed us about that Bufe the other time, and we think we'll have the Porrick now, any how yer honor." That coon made tracks fast.—Onondago Standard.

Three Whig members of the last Congress from Clay's own State have deserted him, and now go for Polk and Dallas. These deserters are Hon. Pope, Hon. J. C. Sprigg and Hon. Thos. F. Marshall.

CARRYING OUT THE PRINCIPLE. We understand there is a Whig in the city who is so strongly prejudiced against foreigners that he would not eat an Irish potato.

The Missouri Reporter says—Whilst one of the hands on the steamer Nimrod was attempting to chastise a negro yesterday, he was pushed overboard by the negro and drowned. The black was arrested.